







## Extracts.

## COMETE A BLESSING DOWN.

BY MR. ELIZ. P. F. PINE.

Not to the man of dollars,  
Not to the man of empires,  
Not to the man of wealth,  
Not to the one whose power  
Is for world's renown,  
Not in form of fashion,  
Comes a blessing down.

## II.

Not to the man of dollars,  
Not to the man of empires,  
Not to the man of wealth,  
Not to the one whose power  
Is for world's renown,  
Not in form of fashion,  
Comes a blessing down.

## III.

Not to the man of dollars,  
Not to the man of empires,  
Not to the man of wealth,  
Not to the man of power,  
Not to the man of fashion,  
Not to the man of wealth,  
Not to the man of power,  
Not to the man of fashion,  
Not to the man of wealth,  
Not to the man of power,  
Not to the man of fashion,  
Comes a blessing down.

## IV.

But to the one whose spirit  
Years for the good and great,  
Unto the one whose storehouse  
Years for the good and great,  
Unto the one whose labour,  
Years for the good and great,  
Unto the one whose heart,  
Years for the good and great,  
Unto the pure and kind-hearted  
Comes a blessing down.

## EXTRACTS FROM ARTHUR GRIEVE'S "MEMORIALS OF MILL BANK, CHAPLINS IN PRISON HISTORY."

"The Governor is almost bewildered, and begs the Committee to get rid of this prisoner. It would be inexpedient to place him among other prisoners, and yet that can hardly be avoided soon, owing to the influx of military and other prisoners. As to corporal punishment, he has already experienced it very severely without any beneficial effect. His knowledge of the localities and his present unsafe condition of the prison, owing to the extensive repairs, will breed perpetual attempts, however unsuccessful, to escape. Soon afterwards Pickard Smith asked to be relieved from his handcuffs. 'What's the good of keeping them on me? I can always get off with an hour's work.' He was told they would be fastened behind his back. 'I can slip 'em in front, you know that.' 'I threatened then,' says Mr. Nibb, 'to feather his arms as well as his hands, and that seemed to baffle him. To-day I held a long conversation with him, and cannot but lament that the powerful qualities he possessed should have been so greatly perverted. He spoke with great candour of his former courses. He exhibited an affection of glorious impressions, though he acknowledged much of the evil of his own character. By and by I asked him if he wished the handcuffs taken off. He did, much, because they made him feel so cold.' 'Will you promise if I take them off not to attempt to escape?' 'I'll never make another promise so long as I can live. I have made too many, and I am ashamed of myself for having broken them.' 'What am I to do with you? Where am I to send you? It's no use sending me anywhere, sir, if you let me go among the other prisoners, I am satisfied; from what I know of the place, there isn't a part from which I couldn't escape.'

"AEROCHUS CARNIVALS.

"There was the old gentleman of seventy years of age, who had been a mayor in a north-country manufacturing town, and who had forged and defrauded his pieces out of some £360,000. The officers spoke of him as 'a fine old fellow,' who took to his task of tailoring like a man and who could soon turn out a soldier's great-coat as well as any one in the prison. Another convict of this stamp was Mr. T. Hirmer, a merchant in a large way of business, who was a foreigner, and quite a colossal scale. It was proved at his trial that he had forged in all thirty bills of exchange, amounting in all to £23,811, and that he had a guilty knowledge of 115 other bills, which were valued in all at £23,000. In his defence it was urged that he had taken up many bills before they were due, and would, undoubtedly, have taken no all had not the discovery of one forgery exposed his frauds and put an end suddenly to his business. Still, said his counsel, his estate could have paid from twelve to fifteen shillings in the pound, and it could easily be maintained against him that he had any moral intention of defrauding. Judge Talfourd appears to have commented strongly, in summing up, upon such an idea of 'morality' as this; and then and there sentenced Mr. T. to transportation for life. Unfortunately for the criminal himself, his sentence came a little too late; he had gone out to New South Wales twenty years earlier, with his commercial aptitude and generally enterprising plan of action, he would have run well to the front in the race for wealth amidst his felon competitors. More contemptible, but not less atrocious, was the conduct of B., who had taken his diploma as surgeon, and had practised as such in many parts of the country. His offence was bigamy on a large scale: he was guilty of a series of heartless deceptions, so that it was said the scene in court when this Blue Beard was finally arraigned, and all his victims appeared against him, was painful in the extreme. He was brought to book by the friends of a young lady to whom he was trying to pay his attention. This gentleman, being somewhat suspicious, made inquiries, and discovered enough to have B. arrested. Four different certificates of marriage were put in evidence. It seemed that, although already married in Cornwall, he had then and took a practice in another county, where he became acquainted with a lady residing in the neighbourhood, who had a little money of her own. He made her an offer, married her, and then found that by marriage she forfeited the annuity she previously enjoyed. After a short time he deserted her, having first obtained possession of all her clothes, furniture, trinkets, and so forth, which he sold. His next affair was on board an East Indianman bound to Calcutta, in which he sailed as surgeon—wishing doubles, to keep out of the way for a while. Among the passengers was a Miss B., only fifteen years of age, who was going out to the East with her mother and sisters. He succeeded in gaining her affections, and obtained the marriage on arrival at Calcutta. He made out, by means of fraudulent documents prepared on purpose, that he had inherited £5,000 from his father, and offered to settle £3,000 on his bride. The marriage came off in due course at Calcutta, and then the happy pair returned to England. Soon after their arrival, B. deserted his new wife in a hotel in Liverpool. Before long he began the affair which led to his detection. B. is remembered in Millbank as a man of considerable attainments. He was well educated, and spoke several languages. One of his favourite seats was to write the Lord's Prayer on a scrap of paper not larger than a sixpence, in five different languages. In his appearance there was nothing to justify his success with the female sex. Anything he was plain, thereby supporting Wilkes, who asserted that he was only five minutes behind the best-looking man in the room. In complexion, B. was dark, almost swarthy; in figure stout. He could not be called even a gentlemanlike in his bearing. But he had a good address; spoke well and readily; and he was extremely shrewd and clever. As a prisoner his conduct was all that could be desired. He passed on like the rest even to Australia, where he again married."

## ESCAPE AND APPREHENSION OF PUNCH HOWARD.

"It occurred to Denis Power, the warden of Howard's ward, that this man had come to prison with a 'pal,' a certain Jerry Simcox, who had been convicted at the same time and had held a good living in Ireland, worth £1,200 a year. But he was passionately addicted to the turf, and attended every meeting. His luck varied considerably; sometimes up and sometimes down. He came at length to lose every shilling he had in the world at Manchester races. The intrepid spirit of gambling was so strong within him that he was determined to try his luck again. He had been staying at a friend's house—a careless man, of good means, who lost his cheque-book too accessible to others. The Honourable and Rev. Mr. — went straight from the course to his friend's study, filled in a cheque, forged the signature, took the bank-note, and recommended operations forthwith. Meanwhile his friend went also, quite by accident, to the bank for cash. They told him a large cheque had only just been paid to his order. I drew no 'cheque'—why, he it is?' But that is not my signature.' Whereupon the honourable and reverend gentleman was arrested in the middle of the grand stand. His sentence was transportation for life, and from Millbank he was put on in due course to the antipodes. He was a poor creature at the best times, and under prison discipline became almost imbecile and useless. After a long time he gained a ticket-of-leave, and was last heard performing divine worship at an outstation at the rate of a shilling a service. Of a very different kidney was the Rev. A., a man of parts, clever and dexterous, who succeeded in everything he tried. He spoke seven languages, all well; and when in prison learnt with ease to tailor with the best. Somewhat similar to him in character was the Rev. Dr. B., a doctor of divinity according to his own statement, whose career of villainy is not closed even yet. This man has done several long sentences, and he is again, while I write, in durance. He also was a man of superior education, who could read of Hebrew, so the warden said, as easily as the chaplain gave the morning prayers. A story is told of this man later, when set at large on ticket-of-leave. Through basefaced misrepresentation he had been permitted to take the duty of a beneficed clergyman during his absence from the parish. In due course came an invitation to dine with the local magistrate, whose place was some distance from the rectory. Our ex-convict clergyman ordered a carriage and pair from the neighbouring town, and drove to the hall in state. As he alighted from the carriage, his footman, hired also for the occasion, recognised his face in the blaze of light from the open door. Blown in, if that ain't Slimy B., the chaplain's man, who did to him?—Not by night. Bless you, if you went into that field they'd never let you out alive. Why no body durst go there, nor yet a doggo together. Punch Howard's in the field with them?—There, look you! D's you see that man in the striped shirt and blue balaclava, blue and his white spots? That's Punch Howard standing by a brick table, with a number of others at work, and going with the beat-up' barbers—Come to night, master. They sleep mostly out there, on top of the brick stack—and heavy sleep, for the best in this house isn't water. Come with a bobby or two, and look them all over. Punch! Banging them, and you'll be able to steal him away before the rest awake.' So Power went back to the village, interviewed the superintendent of police, kept quiet during the rest of the day, and then, that night came in to his cover. Stealthily they searched from end to end. Among all the villainous faces into which they peered there was not one that bore the least resemblance to Punch Howard. Had the woman played him false? Power could hardly make up his mind. He distrust her, so earnest and embittered had been her language against Dan Cockett. No doubt another night he would have more resolved. Meanwhile time passed, and he resolved to try a plan of his own. 'Haven't a good horse and four-wheeled shay?' he asked of his landlord next morning. 'Sorry, Sir Bartle,' exclaimed the special; 'I should simply die.'—Athenaeum.

GIVING A RAILWAY POETRY A LESSON.

The first man was a railroad porter, who had been celebrating his grandfather's birthday. 'You run on the cars, eh?' asked the Court. 'Yes, sir.' 'And you belong to that class of men who open the door to the train stops at Pontiac and yell out "Up on track" at the passengers?' The man was silent. 'It makes my bones boil when I hear that back in these parts,' he said. 'I'm not the first to complain of such a thing,' continued his honour. 'The seats are locked, the water-cooler empty, the windows won't stay up, and every few minutes you open the door and cry out "Jawson for Jackson, or Tia-za-oo for Ralamazoo." I believe I'll mark you for six months.' 'Please sir,' protested the prisoner, 'I must strike a blow at this evil somewhere, and I might as well commence on you. Please, sir, I was never here before, and it's my first drink in four years.' His Honour leant back and chewed the corner of a blotting-pad while he reflected. Finally said—'Well, I'll let you off, if this you want to adopt a different style.' When the train approaches a station, you want to go through the car like a cat smile gently, and say in quiet tones—'Ladies and gentlemen, this train is on the outskirts of the beautiful city of Ypsilanti, and such is the beauty of the stop off will please make ready, and may health and prosperity ever attend you.' What an innovation that would be, sir! How the travelling public would rush for your road! 'Well, you to this, Mr. Wellington.' The prisoner promised and was allowed to go. *Detroit Free Press.*

TO MAKE AN AEROLIAN HARP.

An instrument of the kind about to be described seems to be of very ancient origin, but was reintroduced during the last century. The Zolian harp produces a very pleasing, melodious sound, especially in the open air, and is not difficult to construct. A long narrow box, the length of a window, or the position in which it is to be placed, is the first requisite; it must be made of thin deal, four inches deep and five in width. At the extremities of the top glue two pieces of oak about half an inch high and a quarter of an inch thick, for bridges to which the strings are to be fixed; cut into the box, at each end, glue two pieces of beech-wood, about an inch square, and the width of the box. Into one of the bridges fix seven pegs, such as are used for piano strings; into the other bridge fasten the same number of small brass pins, and to the pins fix one end of the strings, made of small gutt, and twist the other end of the strings round the pegs; then glue the ends of the strings in a box, and the box is closed. The strings are in a current of air, sound in union; and with the increasing or decreasing force of the current, the melody changes into pleasing, soft sounds and distinct scales, which unite and occasionally form very delightful musical tones. If the harp can be placed in a suitable position, so as to receive sufficient draught of air, the door, or opposite window in the room, should be open. The strings are in a current of air, sound in union; and with the increasing or decreasing force of the current, the melody changes into pleasing, soft sounds and distinct scales, which unite and occasionally form very delightful musical tones. 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